Japan's Fight Is Humanity's Fight; Japan's Victory Is Humanity's Victory

Nippon Times

Build An Asia for Asiatics Through the War of Greater East Asia

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IMPERIAL NAVY AIRMEN BLAST 10 FOE WARSHIPS, DOWN 31 PLANES OFF LENDOVA ISLE IN SOLOMONS

HISTORIC BIRTH OF METROPOLIS IS CELEBRATED

New Administration Starts With Solemn Ceremony in Presence Of Governor Otachi

NOTICE TO CITIZENS ISSUED

Role of Tokyo as Main Base for War Prosecution Stressed by Chief of Government

The formal investiture of the new Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, Shigeo Otachi, was held at 9:50 a.m. on Thursday at the Phoenix Hall within the Imperial Palace in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor.

The new Tokyo Metropolis made its historic debut on Thursday.

The new administration was started with a solemn ceremony which was held at 10:40 a.m. at the lecture hall of the Commerce and Industry Encouragement Institute with the attendance of 500 officials including the first Governor Shigeo Otachi, Vice-Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura and chiefs of the eight bureaus of the Metropolitan Government.

At 11:40 a.m., the baton of administration was handed to Governor Otachi by former Governor of Tokyo Prefecture Matsumura and former Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto.

Governor Otachi then proceeded to the Imperial Palace to register his name and visited the houses of various Princes of the Blood. He also paid homage at the Meiji Shrine and Yasukuni Shrine.

Much expectation is placed on the new Metropolitan administration for epoch-making administrative measures concerning the increase in fighting strength, adjustment of enterprises, increased production of foodstuffs and the bettering of citizens' livelihood.

Importance Stressed

Stressing the importance of the Metropolitan administration, Governor Otachi asked for the citizens' cooperation in an official notice issued the same day.

The text of the notice follows:

"The Metropolitan System of Tokyo has been enforced today.

"The purpose of this epoch-making new system under wartime is to unify, simplify and strengthen the administrative business, thereby to contribute to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The Tokyo Metropolis is the site of the Imperial Palace and is the pivotal center of construction of Greater East Asia. Accordingly, its administration not only concerns the interests of one city but has grave bearing upon the development of the country. Indeed grave and great is the responsibility of the Metropolitan administration.

"The responsibility rests upon those who are concerned with the administration and the 8,000,000 citizens. The residents in the Metropolis, therefore, are requested to be proud of their citizenship and offer full cooperation to the administration.

"At this stage of decisive war, both the officials and civilians, united as one body, should concentrate their efforts on the attainment of the object wherefore the Metropolitan System has been inaugurated and strive to contribute to the successful execution of the war thereby responding to the Imperial Instructions."

Role Is Emphasized

Emphasizing the role of the Tokyo metropolis as the central base for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, Shigeo Otachi, the first governor of the new community, in his inaugural speech at the metropolitan government office declared that as he would plunge heart and soul into his new duties at the head of 50,000 officials of the metropolitan government he hoped the people of Tokyo would give their wholehearted support and cooperation.

Governor Otachi spoke as follows:

"Today will be enforced the Tokyo metropolitan system and the prefecture and city of Tokyo with their long histories and traditions will cease to exist. The Tokyo me-

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Admirals Back From Front Granted Imperial Audience

Vice-Admiral Marquis Komatsu Makes Detailed Report of War Situation; Function Attended by Navy Minister, Chief of Naval General Staff

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased on Thursday to receive in audience three Vice-Admirals and four Rear-Admirals.

The honored officers were Vice-Admiral Marquis Teruhisa Komatsu, Vice-Admiral Ichiro Ono, Vice-Admiral Kanji Tsunoda, Rear-Admiral Isao Akasaka, Rear-Admiral Masaru Nagamatsu, Rear-Admiral Takatsugu Shirojima, and Rear-Admiral Tojiro Kondo.

All of them recently returned from the front after they had rendered distinguished military services.

The officers began to arrive at the Imperial Palace shortly after 9 a.m.

The audience was held in the main audience hall at 10 a.m.

Vice-Admiral Marquis Komatsu was first received in audience. He made a detailed report to His Imperial Majesty on military affairs as he found them while he was at the front.

When he finished, His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to say words of appreciation to him.

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, attended the function.

Then the other officers were received in audience. All the honored officers were entertained in the south Imperial ante-chamber, before they left the Imperial Palace.

His Imperial Majesty was pleased to present a monetary gift to Vice-Admiral Marquis Komatsu. His Imperial Majesty also was pleased to grant a set of wooden cups with the Imperial crest each to Vice-Admiral Tsunoda, Rear-Admiral Nagamatsu, Rear-Admiral Shirojima, and Rear-Admiral Kondo.

After he was received in audience, Vice-Admiral Marquis Komatsu proceeded to the Household of the Empress and was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress.

HEADS ARE NAMED FOR LOCAL BODIES

Chairmen and Councillors Appointed for New Regional Administrative Councils

With the inauguration of the system of local Administrative Councils for nine regions within the country on Thursday, the Government appointed the Chairman and regional councilors of the respective councils.

The list of the Chairmen and councilors and the districts under the respective Administrative Councils which they represent follows:

Districts	Chairmen	Councillors
Hokkaido:	Chiaki Saka, Governor of Hokkaido	Satoru Okino
Tohoku:	Shinya Uchida, Gov. of Miyagi Pref.	Kajimatsu Soga
Kanto:	Shigeo Otachi, Gov. of Tokyo Metropolis	Toshio Soma
Tokai:	Shinji Yoshino, Gov. of Aichi Pref.	Yoshio Araki
Hokuriku:	Tamon Maeda, Gov. of Niigata Pref.	Jihei Tsujiyama
Kinki:	Kakichi Kawarada, Gov. of Osaka Pref.	Tsunei Kususe
Chugoku:	Sukenari Yokoyama, Gov. of Hiroshima Pref.	Otomaru Kato
Shikoku:	Katsuroku Aikawa, Gov. of Ehime Pref.	Yoneyuki Toi
Kyushu:	Shigeru Yoshida, Gov. of Fukuoka Pref.	Keiichi Tanaka

It is understood that the recent large-scale change in official personnel, which is characterized by the appointment of high officials of State Minister's caliber to the posts of prefectural governors, is the reflection in concrete form of the Government's object of "placing importance more on men than on machinery" in the conduct of local administration.

Much expectation is being placed on the future administration in local regions which is sure to be bolstered by the newly-appointed Governors of experience and ability.

Governors' Conference Due

In order to expedite and perfect the management of the new measures for the strengthening of local administration, the Government will convoke an extraordinary gubernatorial conference on July 19 if circumstances permit it.

The parley will take up for discussion policies for the management of the local administrative councils recently introduced and the two great wartime measures of enterprise adjustment and increased production of foodstuffs which were passed by the 82nd Extraordinary Diet session.

The period of the conference will be limited to one day and, accordingly, the discussions will be restricted to important key points.

NEW EXCHANGE BODY EXPLAINED BY KAYA

Two Chief Aims to Eliminate Excessive Speculation and Maintain Stable Prices

Elimination of excessive speculative transactions and maintenance of just and stable stock prices are the two main aims of the new stock exchange system embodied in the Japan Securities Exchange which was opened to business Thursday, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya explained in his instructions at the opening ceremony held the same day at the Tokyo Exchange.

With all preparations completed for inaugurating the new exchange, the opening ceremony was observed at 8:30 a.m. Thursday and the first transactions under the new system began at once at 9:15 a.m.

Finance Minister Kaya's instructions follow:

"The functions of the Japan Securities Exchange are to bring about the formation of just prices in securities and to stabilize such prices, thus contributing to the smooth operation of national economy. The Exchange will aim at the smooth circulation of securities, including stocks.

"Besides the opening of security markets which has been one of the main functions of exchanges, exchanges under the new system will also undertake the business of issue markets, thus becoming the central machinery for the circulation of securities in substance as in name. In undertaking its new work, the Japan Securities Exchange should not only completely follow Government policy in regard to securities but should also show initiative in operating as a public agency. The profit-first market operation policy followed under the old order must, of course, go.

"On the security markets which the new exchange is to open the object is to enable investments based on real demand to be operated smoothly, avoiding speculative transactions and assuring the stabilization of just prices. Thus dealings are to be concentrated in spots and the futures transactions are to be confined to those which would be necessary for forming fair prices, stabilizing them and equalizing them. Thus liquidation transactions are to be limited to the Tokyo and Osaka exchanges, all others not being permitted to handle them. Among futures, the so-called short-term transactions are to be abolished and the peculiar method of settlement between jobbers and exchanges hitherto practised is to be abolished, thus doing away with a long-standing evil. The margin other system have also been subjected to reforms.

"Even in the realm of spots, it is desirable that the existing practise of inviting a rise or fall in prices by means of small volumes of engagements should be replaced in

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BIG RIFT SEEN IN ARMED UNITS IN CHIANG CAMP

Chungking Army and American Air Forces There Are Always At Loggerheads

CHENNAULT SEES DISUNITY

Chinese Leaders Use Local Dialects Which Are Not Understood by the Americans

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 30.—There is no end of friction between the Chungking forces and the air force maintained by America in Chungking, according to a dispatch in the New York Times from its Chungking correspondent, quoted by a New York report.

"Brigadier-General Claire Chennault, commander of the American Air Force in China," the dispatch says, "has stated that the state of liaison between the force and the Chungking Army is extremely unsatisfactory.

"It takes considerable time to get cipher telegrams to the Force from air headquarters in America translated into Chinese. On the other hand, it is an extremely arduous task to have an English translation of telegrams to the Force from the Chungking army.

"The leaders of the Chungking Army as a rule speak local dialects. That makes it extremely hard to understand them when they are talking over the telephone.

"Another cause of the absence of unity between the American airmen in China and the Chungking army is the lack displayed by the Chinese of ideas of distance, direction, altitude, and time."

Chiang Asking Aid

Domei

CANTON, July 1.—Chungking is pleading with America and Britain for aid in the struggle with Japan.

The attitude of both America and Britain to this is non-committal. Under the circumstances the officials and people of Chungking are developing a disposition to doubt whether America and Britain can be depended upon to help Chungking at all.

An idea of the frame of mind into which Chungking is getting with regard to America and Britain will be gained from an editorial published by the Ta Kung-po, of Kweilin on June 17.

The writer of the editorial called attention to the egotistic ideas of anti-Axis countries and to their display of a lack of skill in the conduct of military operations, and arrived at the conclusion that so long as they do not modify their attitude Chungking might as well give up all hope of getting any real help from them.

This outburst of the Ta Kung-po-

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LONDON IS AGOG WITH RUMORS OF OFFENSIVE

Europe Landing to Start Before Autumn Leaves Fall, Says Churchill

WILSON IS AT LATAKIA

Turkey Believes Anti-Axis Drive Will Start With Invasion of Bulgaria

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 30.—Heavy clouds hang low over the eastern Mediterranean as General Sir Maitland Wilson, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Middle East, moves feverishly to complete final preparations for action, and rumors are let fly in London that an offensive against Europe will start "soon."

As part of the anti-Axis' nerve warfare and with an aim to bring about unrest in the Balkans rumors were circulated in London on June 25 that landings on Europe would "start on July 3." As a follow-up Churchill in a speech at the Guildhall on Wednesday spoke as if landing operations were imminent declaring, "Furious battles probably will begin not only on the Mediterranean but everywhere before the leaves of autumn cover the ground." The British press has taken this up and has again begun a noisy campaign of propaganda.

Observers point out that if the anti-Axis forces begin landing operations these will not be confined to the Mediterranean alone but in just considering that area the regions which must be considered first are Italy and Greece. Actually ominous clouds have been hanging low over the eastern Mediterranean since George VI, the British king, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, British air minister, followed each other in rapid succession in visiting the front lines in West Asia, and with the July 16 temporary closing of the border between Syria and Turkey, the anti-Axis concentrations in Syria and Cyprus, and the reported movement of the American troops in Tunisia to Syria.

Rhodes Threatened

When and if the anti-Axis forces begin operations in the eastern Mediterranean their direct objective probably will be Rhodes and the Dodecanese, in the Aegean sea. Reports indicate that the commander of the British forces in the Middle East, General Wilson, has moved his front headquarters to Latakia and has changed the 110 miles of seacoast from Beirut to Latakia into a military zone. At the same time it is reported that he had concentrated numerous landing launches at Syprus, Jaffa in Palestine, and at other ports, with the number of launches in Syprus alone counting 250.

It is also said that the Anglo-

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Today's Press Comments

Friday, July 2, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Dark and Bright Sides of China

NIPPON SANGYO—According to the latest information, riots broke out in five different areas under the control of the Chungking regime. The cause of the disturbances was the so-called centralization policy Chiang Kai-shek attempted to enforce against the will of the Northwestern and Southwestern provinces for the sake of assuring the transit of supplies from the outside and of nourishing the fighting strength of his own army. Since the Japanese blockaded all the coastal inlets and closed the Burma Road, the only routes over which Chiang has been able to secure supplies have been the Northwest and Southwest.

With his forces decimated by the Japanese, he began conscripting men and requisitioning supplies without heed to the consequences, as a result of which he has incurred the bitter resentment of the people concerned. Moreover, the Northwestern and Southwestern provincial warlords have grown uneasy over the penetration of Chiang's power into their domains. The Chinese Communist Party has also begun agitating against Chungking. Hundreds of thousands of Mohammedans of Kansu Province around Lanchow have broken out into a riot, while the Ordos of Inner Mongolia and the Miaos of Kweichow Province have taken up arms against Chiang. Food riots are reported in the Southwest. The local and Chungking armies in Sikang and Tsinghai Provinces have clashed. These riots, however, are still local and it would be premature to predict a general collapse of the enemy. It will be up to our own strength to overthrow Chungking.

In striking contrast to this dark side on the same continent, the territory governed by Nanking is steadily progressing as an independent nation. It has been granted its century-old wish of recovering the Shanghai International Settlement.

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Reich U-Boats Appear in Black Sea, Daringly Sink 2 Soviet Warships

Tremendous Significance Seen in Extension of Activities to New War Theater—Area Will Be Soon Cleared of Foe Vessels

Domei

BERLIN, June 30.—Daring Reich U-boats sank two Soviet war vessels, aggregating 2,000 tons, in the Black Sea, it was disclosed by the war bulletin issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today.

A D.N.B. war correspondent commented on the significance of the German submarine operations in the new waters as follows:

"The appearance of German U-boats in the Black Sea has a tremendous military significance. It clearly shows that the German military authorities are beginning to place great importance on extending their operation to this theater of war.

"The remnants of the Soviet Black Sea fleet are sheltered in the Soviet ports in the Caucasus area, but they will doubtlessly be further crippled by the German submarines.

"Once the Reich U-boats clear the waters of anti-Axis vessels in this area, the German troops will be able to get strong support from the sea, thus enabling them to start vigorous operations.

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill authoritatively confided that "furious battles will be started in the Mediterranean districts before the autumn leaves fall," in an ironical contradiction to the announcement made by the anti-Axis camp to the effect that their invasion of Europe will commence on July 3. Churchill made his blundering remark at the Guildhall today.

Only three weeks ago Churchill claimed that large-scale landing operations will be started shortly, but in his latest bombast, he postponed the landing until "before the autumn leaves fall" but this time he also added that the operations will be launched at several points.

Churchill stressed that close collaboration between the Anglo-American forces is necessary for the success of the European invasion and warned that the Americans and British will mutually have to refrain from criticizing the policies of their governments.

The British Prime Minister also promised that once the situation in Europe settles down after successful completion of the European invasion, the British Empire will place its entire energy at the disposal of the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific.

AMPLE RICE OUTPUT SEEN IN BALI ISLAND

Two Crops a Year Method Is Success—Vegetable Production Increasing

Domei

MACASSAR, June 30.—Reviewing production increase on Bali Island, the director-general, who has returned from a two-week tour of inspection in the Ceram district, declared that the rice crop on the island is above normal this year with the encouragement of the two crops a year system of cultivation.

As regards the cultivation of vegetables, for which self-sufficiency is urgently needed in the Southern Regions, he said that seed-gathering is being conducted satisfactorily on the farm under the direct control of the Military Administration on Bali Island.

The director-general gave assurance that the day is not far off when the Island will be able to supply the other islands under the control of the Naval Administration with fresh vegetables.

He described the busy scenes on the Island during the raw cotton harvest time with the agricultural community humming with the ginning of cotton and all ginning-machines mobilized. "Local farmers as well as Japanese firms entrusted with the cultivation of raw cotton on the Island" the official continued, "are closely cooperating and planning to increase further production of this important fiber material."

As to maritime products, the official stated that a plan is also being worked out for increased output with the object of supplying other districts of the Southern Regions.

S. SEAS RULE FETED

25th Anniversary Observed With Ceremony

A ceremony in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of Japan's mandatory rule in the South Seas Islands was observed at the Dai Toa Kaikan on Thursday under the sporsorship of the South Seas Government.

The ceremony was attended by some 230, including Count Hideo Kodama, Hidejiro Nagata, Tsuneo Kanemitsu and other government and civilian notables. After congratulatory addresses delivered by Shunsuke Kondo, Governor of the South Seas Government, Itaro Mizuno, Director of the South Seas Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Vice-Admiral Keijun Oka, Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, and others, the ceremony came to a close at noon.

CHU CABLES THANKS TO SHIGEMITSU, AOKI

Replies to Congratulations Sent On Occasion of Shanghai Settlement Retrocession

Domei

NANKING, June 30.—Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the National Government of China, in response to congratulatory telegrams received from Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki felicitating the signing of the formal treaty for the retrocession of the International Settlement in Shanghai, dispatched the following return wires to the two Japanese Ministers.

The reply to Foreign Minister Shigemitsu read:

"I greatly appreciate your telegram congratulating us on the signing of the formal treaty between Japan and China today concerning the retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement. The concessions in Shanghai had been the most important base for American and British encroachment upon Greater East Asia, but by the return of the settlement American and British influences have been completely ousted. The resurrection of the international settlement to its proper aspects will contribute tremendously toward the perfection of China's self-government and independence as well as for the successful consummation of the war. The Chinese people, both official and civilian, are deeply appreciative of the sincere assistance rendered our country this time. In tendering my humble reply, I send my best wishes for Your Excellency's health."

The following wire was dispatched to the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister:

"I proffer my sincere appreciations for your congratulatory message today on the signing of the formal treaty with regard to the retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement. The return of the Shanghai concessions, which had been the greatest stronghold of American-British aggression in East Asia, made possible by the sincere and cooperative support of your nation, will have great bearing on the resurrection of China as well as on the construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Official and civilian circles in China are profoundly grateful for Japan's action. I respectfully tender my reply and best wishes for Your Excellency's health."

P.I. Party at Ise

The Philippine Inspection Party which arrived at Ujiyamada on Thursday from Osaka worshipped at the Ise Grand Shrines.

SMASH CRUISERS

Brilliant Results Scored On Morning of June 30

ARMY, NAVY ACTIVE

11 Enemy Warplanes Are Downed Over Kulambangra, Ysabel Islands by Land Units

Catching up with and attacking a powerful enemy fleet near Lendova in the Solomon Islands, Imperial Japanese Navy Air Forces early on the morning of June 30 sank or heavily damaged six enemy transports, three enemy cruisers and one enemy destroyer. To add to their brilliant war results, Japanese Navy warplanes shot down more than 31 enemy planes in the encounter, it was revealed in an announcement released by Imperial Headquarters at 5:30 p.m. on Thursday. The announcement follows:

"1. Early on the morning of June 30 a powerful enemy fleet consisting of transports, cruisers and destroyers appeared off Lendova Island in the Solomons. Part of this force effected a landing on the island.

"2. Imperial Japanese Navy Air Forces launched daring attacks several times on this enemy and sank or heavily damaged six enemy transports, three enemy cruisers and one enemy destroyer and shot down more than 31 enemy planes.

"3. The Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Forces in that area are keeping up their operations in solid cooperation."

Eleven Foe Planes Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, July 1.—Eleven of the 118 anti-Axis planes that attempted raids on Kulambangra Island on Sunday and Ysabel Island on the following day were shot down by the anti-aircraft batteries of the Imperial Army and Naval Forces.

Early Sunday morning, enemy squadrons composed of Grumman TBF bombers, Douglas SBD bombers, Northrope A17A bombers and Curtiss Hawk P-40 fighters, aggregating 50 planes, appeared over Kulambangra Island but were met by the furious ground fires of the Imperial Forces and forced to retire after losing eight of their number.

The enemy formations of 68 planes, including the Consolidated B-24 bombers, Douglas SBD bombers and Curtiss Hawk P-40 fighters, which attempted to raid Ysabel Island on Monday also met the same fate as the enemy units mentioned above, fleeing after losing three machines.

Enemy Persistent

The persistent counter-offensive of the enemy since the Air Battle Off Lunga on June 16 still continues. Each time the enemy increases the number of its raiding planes. At first, the number was about 70, which was increased to 80 and further to about 100. Through solid cooperation of the Japanese Army and Navy ground batteries, however, the raiders are repulsed.

It was early on the morning of June 30 that an influential enemy unit consisting of more than 10 transports and convoyed by cruisers and destroyers appeared in the Lendova Island area, south of Munda, on New Georgia A strong air unit also protected the sea forces. Part of the enemy forces landed on Lendova Island by means of about 150 landing boats.

Discovering the enemy, the Imperial Navy's air units immediately carried out several furious attacks with huge squadrons upon the enemy convoy and fought with enemy fighter squadrons. The Navy Air Units sank or destroyed three enemy cruisers and one destroyer besides six transports and shot down more than 31 enemy planes. As is revealed in the Imperial Headquarters' announcement, the Imperial Army and Navy Units in that area are carrying on operations against the enemy with firm and solid coordination. Furious fighting, literally without a moment's letup, is going on at the front, and the officers and men of the Imperial Forces are fighting with increasing spirit against the still-intensifying

(Continued on Pafe 2)

U.S. TRYING TO HIDE EFFECTS OF STRIKES

Issues Fabulous Production Figures to Cover Up Gravity Of Situation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 30.—The United States Government is feverishly trying to hoodwink the blow that has been dealt to the American steel industry by the strikes in the coal mines in eastern United States, by concocting fabulous production figures, it is opined here. Government claims maintained that 250,000 tons of steel are being produced daily and predicted that the output for 1944 will probably reach 97,000,000 tons.

In the meantime it was announced that rigid government regulations will have to be enforced within a few months for the preservation of rubber supply by William Jeffers, Director of the United States Rubber Production Bureau, clearly revealing the gravity of America's rubber dearth.

According to the move advocated by Jeffers, the purchase and distribution of automobile tires will be placed under strict regulation and a drastic cut will be made in its allotment.

Government Chaos Worse

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 29.—Adding further disturbance to the already chaotic internal conflict in the U.S. Government around President Franklin Roosevelt, Vice-President Henry Wallace has delivered a withering accusation against Jesse Jones, president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In a statement at a senate budget committee meeting Wallace accused Jones of hindering and obstructing the workings of the economic war board. This was revealed in a report made public on Tuesday.

At the senate committee meeting Wallace declared, "The senator from Tennessee, Kenneth McKellor, has criticized the Board of Economic Warfare for not having enough strategic materials stored. His criticism, however, is entirely off the track. Of course, the board was given full powers for the importation of strategic materials 14 months ago, that is, April 13, 1942, by President Roosevelt, and all related rights supposedly were transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Board of Economic Warfare. Though supposedly so, Jesse Jones, as president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, still controls the capital necessary for the importation of the necessary strategic materials.

"Not only that; Jones has not submitted to the president's orders concerning the change of powers and has obstructed the work of the Board of Economic Warfare in every conceivable way. Of course, some of the problems in which he interfered were small, but in not a few cases the prosecution of total war was hindered because the Reconstruction Finance Corporation moved out in operations to obstruct. If I were to point out one example, General MacArthur, wired us that he had succeeeded in carrying out 2,000,000 high grade quinine seeds from the Philippines and asked that something be done immediately so they could be planted. It is regrettable, however, that Jesse Jones delayed the furnishing of the necessary money for several months, causing the dearly gained quinine seeds to go to waste, and bringing about the situation on Guadalcanal in which the American troops suffered severely from malaria.

"To the Board of Economic Warfare, Jesse Jones is something like a banker, and when he shies from cooperation we can do nothing. The points advocated by the Economic War Board have always gone through finally but the waste of valuable time is something of great importance. There is no excuse for the waste of time. The recovery finance company in its actions has brought to light the greatest evils of bureaucracy, and at this time when we are fighting a war that cannot be excused."

Jones' Defense

All American newspapers carried this Wallace statement revealed on Tuesday and reported on the conflict raging within the Roosevelt regime. Against Wallace's accusation Jones in excuse asserted, "Wallace's statement is full of malice and mistakes. The Recovery Finance Board has expended about 350,000 dollars for the purchase of munitions and of the total amount more than 10 per cent has been directed to the Board of Economic Warfare. There has been no occasion in which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation greatly delayed the work in important war plans. I desire the senate budget committee to investigate the truth."

With Chester Davis, U. S. Food Administrator resigning recently and now with this clash between Wallace and Jones, Roosevelt has been hit by a succession of heavy blows. Interviewed by reporters at the White House on Tuesday Roosevelt said, "I was really surprised at Wallace's criticism directed against Jesse Jones. I would have liked to have had him talk to me before making his statement public."

Jesse Jones is known among the Americans as an incorrigible grafter and it is believed that their sympathies lie in the present case with Wallace. Jones is a millionaire landowner and banker from Texas and gained his present position by contributing enormous sums to the Democratic party's campaign fund. He is tied to Roosevelt by money, and tightly. Before the war Jones, aiming at profit from a rubber company, worked to destroy the production of synthetic rubber, with the result that American synthetic rubber production is at least one year behind that of the other nations.

In the increased production of aluminum Jones tied in with a certain company giving it a monopoly in American aluminum production. He has also been involved in many magnesium and steel affairs and has been considered at times by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Wallace is believed to have moved suddenly to accuse Jones without consulting Roosevelt because he was angered at Roosevelt's attitude of going easy on Jones.

Japan-Indo-China Relations See Big Progress In 3 Years

French Colony's Policy Undergoes Great Transition Since June 1940—Territory Now One of Most Willing Collaborators With Nippon

By SHIGERU SHINOHARA
Domei Staff Correspondent

HANOI, June 29.—A kaleidoscopic change has taken place in the policy and domestic conditions of French Indo-China during the past three years since June 29, 1940 when the Japanese Military Mission headed by Major-General Issaku Nishihara was dispatched here to supervise the enforcement of the suspension of French Indo-China's aid to Chiang Kai-shek's army.

Relations between Japan and French Indo-China made a particularly noteworthy progress during the second half of 1940 and the first half of 1941 due to the successive occurrence of events which required all-out cooperation between Japan and French Indo-China. Early in September, 1940, a Japanese Army Force advanced to the northern part of French Indo-China to check Anglo-American military maneuvers. In January, 1941 came the Thai-F.I.C. border dispute and the mediation by the Japanese Government. In the same month, the first economic agreement was concluded between Tokyo and Hanoi, marking a new and historic epoch in economic relations between the two countries. In July, 1941, the Japanese Army, with the full understanding of the French Indo-China Government, advanced to the southern part of French Indo-China, thus safeguarding the security of the French colony from Anglo-American invasion.

Unsparing Cooperation

Ever since, Japan-French Indo-China relations have been an affair of unsparing cooperation, which were particularly strengthened by the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War in December, 1941.

Looking back upon the transitions in French Indo-China during the past three years, the existence of two outstanding highlights is not to be missed. One is the positive cooperation of French Indo-China with Japan and the other the strengthened friendly relations between the French residents in French Indo-China and the Annamese population.

French Indo-China, prior to the arrival of the Japanese Military Inspection Mission in June, 1940, cannot be said to have been positively friendly toward Japan. The Port of Haiphong and the Yunnan Railway connecting Haiphong and Yunnanfu served as an ideal "blood-transfusion" route to the tottering Chungking regime.

The advance of the Japanese Forces, coming close on the heels of the arrival of the Japanese Military Mission, served to awake the leaders of the Government-General to the real power and strength of Japan and opened their eyes to the realities in East Asia.

Yet, the Government-General still was far from extending all-out cooperation to the Japanese Forces. General Georges Catroux, former Governor-General, who was succeeded by Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, joined the de Gaulle faction and machinations of many supporters of Catroux were rampant in French Indo-China.

De Gaullists Suppressed

It required the able and decisive measures taken by Vice-Admiral Decoux to suppress and oust the de Gaulle elements. He did everything possible to eliminate the de Gaullists with the assistance of his aid, Captain Juan, then commander, on the one hand, and on the other did his best to adjust relations with Japan. It was due to the calm judgment of Vice-Admiral Decoux that the French Government-General pledged loyalty to the Vichy Government headed by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain.

At that time, the national revolution movement started in France under the sponsorship of Marshal Petain, and all French Indo-China, under the supervision of Vice-Admiral Decoux, turned out to help the Vichy Government. All cinema houses in French Indo-China screened the words and portrait of Marshal Petain to drive home the policy of the Vichy Government while monetary contributions were collected to help finance Vichy expenditures.

With French Indo-China turning over a new leaf with a renewed resolve to survive as a collaborator of Japan, the de Gaullists in Southern French Indo-China started machinations against Japan, thus necessitating the advance of the Japanese troops to the southern region of the country on the basis of the provisions of the Japan-French Indo-China Joint-Defense Agreement.

Decisive Collaboration Begins

It was in those days that French Indo-China's cooperation with Japan began to take a decisive and positive tone. In tracing back the history of French Indo-China's collaboration with Japan, the exploit of Captain Juan, aide to Governor-General Decoux cannot be overlooked. With the Decoux-Juan combination as the axis, the wheel of French Indo-China's cooperation with Japan steadily turned toward closer friendly relations as they are today.

Domestically, the leaders of the Government-General, under the leadership of Emil Grandjean, present Governor of Annam, adopted a positive policy for eliminating the sentimental gap between the French residents and the native Annamese population. With slogans such as "Return to French-Annamese Friendship," an extensive campaign was started for promotion intimacy and friendship between the French and the Annamese.

French and Annamese flags were jointly hoisted on auspicious occasions throughout French Indo-China while the Annamese national anthem was played at cinema houses. Annamese officials were promoted just as other French government employees in Government offices while family allowances to Annamese officers were trained to be attached to the army and navy.

Domestic Structure Stabilized

All these positive measures served to promote greatly French-Annamese rapprochement and have paved the way for the stability of the domestic structure of the French colony.

Marked strides which have been made in economic relations between Japan and French Indo-China since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are worthy of note.

With Claude M. Breart de Boissanger succeeding Captain Juan as the head of the Diplomatic Service of the French Colony, further favorable developments have marked relations between that country and Japan.

Thus, after three years since the dispatch of the Japanese Military Mission to Hanoi, French Indo-China has been completely reborn as one of the most willing collaborators of Japan in the gigantic task of constructing a new East Asia.

HISTORIC DEBUT IS CELEBRATED

(Continued from Page 1)

tropolis is hereby born and will launch out upon its promising career.

"By a stroke of fate I have been appointed the first governor of this new metropolis. I keenly feel the heaviness and magnitude of my responsibility. Lacking in virtues or talents as I am, I pledge to do my utmost to discharge the great duties entrusted to me.

Emergency Manifested

"That the Tokyo metropolitan system, a long-pending issue, has so quickly been established under the current regime manifests the emergency nature of the times. The Tokyo metropolis is not only the capital of the Japanese Empire but it is the central headquarters of Greater East Asia construction work. Appropriate or inappropriate administration of it would at once affect the advancement of the national fortunes and the expansion of the nation's fighting strength. Consequently, the authors of the new system in framing it, I believe, intended and aimed at the unification, strengthening and rationalization of Tokyo administration so as to build up a system capable of exercising wartime administration with the greatest dispatch and precision.

"The Tokyo metropolis is the seat of the Imperial Palace. Thus first of all it must maintain the beauty, purity and simplicity becoming so exalted a place. This beauty, purity and simplicity will be born of the joy and pride of living in such a consecrated area and of the harmony of minds the sense of it must engender. It will be one of my chief concerns to heighten this thought first of all in my own mind and I hope the people of the metropolis will give me their full and understanding cooperation in this as in all other matters.

"Should there be by any chance a break in the harmony of people's minds who are in a position daily to bow in homage toward the Imperial Palace, how will the millions of Tokyo be able to set an example to the rest of the 100,000,000 people of the Empire and to the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the prosecution of the sacred war and construction of a new order?

Center of Fighting Japan

"Politically, economically and culturally, Tokyo is the pivotal center of fighting Japan. The metropolis must therefore always be an area full of life and vigor. As I firmly believe that the positive, vital force of the people lurks above all in the glorious tradition of defending their country with their lives, I hope that the metropolitan people will cause and consider how grim and relentless is the situation with which we are confronted and will ever renew their determination to fight on with courage and fortitude. It is in the love of one's country that spontaneously boils up from within that will and strength and vitality to the metropolitan people.

"I need hardly say at this stage that those who work at their respective occupations are contributing as much toward winning the war as the heroes at the front. In order that the heroes at the front may fight without concern as to the conditions behind the lines, I wish to bring about the stabilization of the living of the metropolitan people and to weed out all irrationalities of wartime administration affecting the life of the people.

"Since the Tokyo metropolis is the central base for the prosecution of war, its perfect defense is the urgent matter of the moment. Insofar as it lies within my powers of metropolitan administration I will endeavor to make that defense water-tight. As governor of this metropolis I will stand at the forefront of the 50,000 officials of the metropolitan government for the discharge of my duties to the full. I pray that the people of the metropolis will give me their fullest support and cooperation."

Big Rift Seen In Armed Units In Chiang Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

in view of its relationship with the Chungking regime, is seen by observers as further evidence of the absence of unity among countries which are opposed to the Axis.

The Ta Kung-po editorial in gist follows:

"Chungking was not aided militarily by any foreign country during the early stage of the China Affair.

"Chungking received financial and material assistance from America and Britain, and it has as keen a sense of gratitude to them as it had.

Situation Changed

"The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia changed the whole situation. Our armed struggle with Japan got incorporated into the War of Greater East Asia.

"The moment the Greater East Asia War broke out the question ceased to exist which of the countries opposed to the Axis was to aid the others. It gave place to the question of what the anti-Axis countries were to do in order to present a united front against the common foe.

"There is talk of aiding Chungking. But there is none about the presentation of a united front against the Axis.

"It would seem that the anti-Axis countries are obsessed by the idea of how to get some of them aid the others. Unless they get over this way of thinking things they will be apt to blunder in military operations.

Discrimination Wrong

"There must not be any doubt in the minds of anti-Axis countries that from the first the current world war was one and the same thing. Nothing is a greater mistake than to discriminate between the various fronts of the war. Suppose that Chungking cooperated with America and Britain in attacking Japan, and that Chungking and America sent troops to Europe to fight the Germans. One might say that Chungking and America were aiding Britain.

"Again suppose that Britain sent troops to the Orient to fight the Japanese after the anti-Axis countries had attacked Europe. One might say that Britain was aiding Chungking or America or both. The idea of joint operations precludes any of the anti-Axis countries insisting on the elimination of an enemy nearer home before going to help the others. There are no two victories in the current war, which is one."

CHUNGKING RUNWAY DAMAGED BY FLOOD

Airfields in Suburbs Rendered Useless

Domei

CANTON, July 1.—The Yangtze River which is being filled by a continual downpour has swollen into a raging torrent, its murky and swirling waters inundating vast areas along its shores in the upper reaches, it is reported from Chungking.

In the vicinity of Chungking, the water level which marked approximately 34 feet on Monday rose rapidly to nearly 48 feet in three days. The airfield on the outskirts of Chungking has been rendered useless, the runway being completely flooded with muddy waters.

The disastrous overflow remains unchecked and it is expected that the casualties will reach huge figures.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Thus the dark and bright sides of China may be considered to characterize the nature of the holy war we are fighting.

Uprisings in the Chinese Interior

YOMIURI-HOCHI.—Frequent uprisings and riots have been occurring since the beginning of the year in the interior under Chungking control such as the southwest provinces of Kansu, Kweichow, Fukien and Kwangsi, and the northwestern provinces of Sikang, Tsinghai, and in the south of Suiyuan. These uprisings have not been systematic, have no contact with one another and in some sections have already been stamped down. What is worthy of note, however, is that this condition reflects the present social and economic situation in the interior. These uprisings have arisen in the various localities for different reasons but the main cause running through them all is the mounting dissatisfaction of the people over the lack of commodities and their anger against heavy taxation and conscription.

Chungking finance minister H. H. Kung, in his report on the financial situation has confessed that after the fall of Hongkong and the loss of Burma all international communications with the southwestern nations were shut off, greatly increasing Chungking's economic difficulties. There is no room for doubt that the severance of the Burma Route accentuated the lack of commodities in the interior. The plan to produce goods to make up for this situation was not enough and in addition the plan to build up the southwest was stopped because of the danger of that area becoming a battlefield. Since last autumn Chungking has been directing its main efforts toward the building of the northwest but is making no great headway, so that full production power absolutely cannot be expected.

The scarcity of commodities became acute after Chungking began to collect land taxes and various consolidated taxes on cotton and wheat flour. Then the agriculture department decided that the repayment of loans advanced by it to farmers should be in farm products. This was followed by the action of Chungking in arranging for its forces to live in foodstuffs commandeered from the residents. The enforcement of the general mobilization law this spring did more than any other single factor to make it difficult for the people to get goods of common necessity. The dry weather which has been gripping Hunan, Honan, and Fukien provinces for a long time has further aggravated the situation.

It is premature to conclude that the present riot against Chungking will lead to the collapse of the regime. Its importance lies in the fact that it shows the weakness and the inconsistencies of the regime.

INDIAN EXHIBITION ON

Held at Mitsukoshi Store in Kobe Till July 8

An Indian exhibition is being held at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Kobe, till July 8 under the auspices of the Asia Development Economic Society of Hyogo Prefecture with the support of the Board of Information, Foreign Office and the War and Navy Ministries.

The function is daily drawing large crowds, especially as the recent arrival in Japan of Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian patriot, has aroused increased interest in India and Indian affairs.

New Thermometer Invented

BERLIN.—A new thermometer which for precision beats anything yet turned out has been constructed by the German scientists Kuehlenz and Reinhardt.

London Is Agog With Rumors Of Offensive

(Continued From Page 1)

American air forces based at Cyprus are daily carrying out scouting flights to the Dodecanese. Wilson also is reorganizing the British 8th Army at Cairo, is hurrying the complete equipping of the British forces and refugee Greek forces in Syria, has sent the Polish refugee forces in Egypt to Syria, and is preparing feverishly and awaiting the arrival of General Wladyslaw Sikorski, president of the Polish refugee government, and his chief of general staff.

In pace with these developments the American air force has twice raided Athens and Salonica and the islands in the Aegean, and the refugee Greek government in London has been rash enough to plan a guerrilla corps within Greece to work up unrest and disorder.

With the anti-Axis showing much activity in the eastern Mediterranean Turkish diplomatic circles are of the opinion that it however does not indicate the anti-Axis forces intend to drive on Europe from island to island. Instead they say the anti-Axis forces will try to force Turkey to abandon its neutrality and invade Bulgaria at one stroke. A recent Reuters dispatch reported of an Axis military conference going on in Bulgaria. Whether or not that is true it cannot be denied that there is the possibility for the war to move in that direction. A great calm before the storm pervades the entire area in the eastern Mediterranean.

New Exchange Body Explained by Kaya

(Continued from Page 1)

favor of one which conduce to the stabilization of prices.

Powers Strengthened

"In short, the powers of the Government and exchanges for the control of transactions have been markedly strengthened but these strengthened powers must not be abused. When the authorities see that prices are liable to soar inordinately or that they are slumping, they must exercise those powers unhesitatingly.

"In view of the rising demand for funds to continue the war and to push the gigantic construction work throughout Greater East Asia big funds must be raised through the issue of securities, especially stocks. Thus the responsibility of the exchanges and dealers in securities will become all the greater. Thus, so far from their wartime role being insignificant, they have an ever more promising future before them."

Takashi Isaka, president of the Japan Securities Exchange, pointed out the fact that stock exchanges had now become issue markets as well as circulation markets and that the policy of profit first had been superseded by one of public service to raie the funds necessary for winning the war.

"An epochal reform is that when the Government deems it necessary for the stabilization of securities prices," Mr. Isaka said, "it can now order transactions to be conducted itself or to commission others to transact. As a result of the abolition of issues of the exchanges themselves and liquidation dealings in short-terms, the unsound speculative operations which marked stock transactions in many cases have been obviated but, on the other hand, care must now be taken to prevent speculative interest to be concentrated on spots. It is hoped that dealers will cooperate with the Government in the formation of just prices in securities and in their smooth circulation and also for the promotion of national savings."

INDO-CHINA ESTABLISHES BODY TRAINING CENTERS

3-Month Course Created in Cochin-China, South Annam To Promote Health

Domei

SAIGON, July 1.—In order to aid in the promotion of physical fitness of the people in French Indo-China, various physical training instruction centers have been created in Cochin-China and southern Annam.

The future physical instructors are undergoing a three-month training following which they will be dispatched to different districts to undertake assigned tasks.

A higher physical training course school has also been established in southern Annam and some 65 students including French, Annamese as well as Laos are now studying there.

Juvenile Gangsters in U.S.

STOCKHOLM.—Massed clashes between juveniles in the United States and holdups by juveniles have spread from Los Angeles to other cities, the London News Chronicle reports. Detroit was the scene of such a clash when students and juvenile gangsters armed with knives, clubs and iron bars battled.

SUMATRA NATIVES HOLD TALKS ON RULE AFFAIRS

Tojo's Statement of Political Participation of Islanders Discussed

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, June 30.—For the purpose of hearing the opinions and news of the native inhabitants of Sumatra on the various phases of the Sumatra Military Administration, a round-table conference of the Japanese authorities and representative leaders of the inhabitants in Atjeh, Palembang, and other provinces was held here yesterday.

At the conference, Naoaki Hattori, Chief of the Department of Internal Affairs of the Military Administration, referred to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's statement regarding political participation by the native inhabitants and declared that already the way has been paved by the appointment of native inhabitants to Government posts. He also solicited their further cooperation in the future.

In reply, a representative of the native inhabitants expressed heartfelt appreciation for the interest shown by the Japanese authorities in the welfare of the native inhabitants and reaffirmed their cooperation with the Military Administration in the successful prosecution of the war.

Imperial Airmen Blast Ten Enemy Warships

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy counter-offensives.

Lendova Island lies west of New Georgia in the center of the Solomons group and is a score and several kilometers east and west and 40 kilometers north and south. On the northwestern coast is the village of Lendova.

Gertrud Göpfert
Fritz Möhring
VERLOBTE
Tokyo, den 2. Juli 1943.

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ANTI-JAPANESE ACT OF U.S. IS RECALLED

Yusuke Tsurumi Exhorts Nation To Crush Unjustifiable Yankee Superiority

It was on July 1 exactly 19 years ago that the United States passed the infamous immigration act excluding all peoples of Asia from America. This is a day that will never be forgotten by any Asiatic people. Today when we are fighting with all our might for the overthrow of the Anglo-American powers we would do well to recall the humilitation endured at their hands 19 years ago, and renew our determination to carry on unflinching until the last day breaks for America and Britain, for the sake of all the peoples of East Asia who have been oppressed, persecuted and reviled by these two powers for the past 170 years.

Yusuke Tsurumi, who crossed the Pacific in 1924 with the outraged clamor of public opinion in Japan aroused by the insult the passage of this bill implied, ringing in his ears, to explain Japan's righteous position to the American people, tells in the following statement how he warned the Americans at the time that "grave consequences" would indeed follow their act, and concludes that their unjustifiable racial superiority complex is so ingrained that it can only be extirpated by Japan's victorious sword.

Passed in 1924

The so-called anti-Japanese Immigration Law which went into effect on July 1, 1924 was a law passed by the United States to stem the tide of immigrants who were pouring in from all parts of the world. The object of the law was drastically to limit the number of foreign immigrants, excepting those of British origin, from entering the United States. The Law stipulated that only 5 per cent of the number of immigrants living in the United States up to the year 1895 be permitted to enter the country each year. As a result immigrants from Italy, Russia, Balkan countries, Poland and the Jewish immigrants decreased greatly so that finally these countries sent in their protests. However, since the law also provided that a race, whose immigrants in the United States had not reached a certain stipulated number, be allowed to send 100 immigrants each year, 100 Japanese immigrants should have been permitted to enter the country. If that provision had been applied to the Japanese immigrants, there was nothing Japan could complain of as the quota for the immigrants would have been fixed without open discrimination. However, a bill prohibiting all Japanese immigrants was unexpectedly introduced into the Congress.

The Japanese Government protested strongly against this bill. Japan's stand was that such discrimination can hardly be accepted by Japan as one of the great nations of the world. But due to the groundless propaganda directed against the Japanese by the unscrupulous politicians of the United States, the law showed every indication of being passed by Congress.

Ignored Japan's Stand

At that time Japanese immigrants to the United States numbered no more than 400 or 500 per annum as Japan was observing her promise made in the Gentlemen's Agreement between the two countries 17 years prior to that year. Yet, the United States, ignoring Japan's good faith, attempted to prohibit the Japanese immigrants without any logical basis for such a step, and Japan was constrained to notify the United States to the effect that should this law be passed, "a grave situation" between the two countries would develop.

It was then that Senator Lodge and other self-seeking politicians, raised the false cry that "a grave situation" meant "war" in diplomatic language, and that Japan was obviously attempting to intimidate the United States. This agitation precipitated the passage of the 12th Article of the Immigration Law. The Article does not actually stipulate the prohibition of Japanese immigrants, but it says in effect that "foreigners who, according to the Constitution, are not qualified for naturalization will be excluded from the country." It so happens that it is clearly written in the Constitution of the United States that "the Asiatics cannot become citizens of the United States." And as the Indians and the Chinese had been excluded long since, there was no other race but the Japanese to whom this Article could be applied. It was for this reason that the law was called the Anti-Japanese Immigration Law.

As a result, not one Japanese laborer was allowed to enter the United States from July 1. The Japanese people were extremely aroused that without any provocation by Japan such unjustifiable discrimination against the Japanese should be made in the United States.

In those days, I received telegrams from 37 universities asking me to speak on Japanese reactions to the Immigration Law. So I crossed the Pacific, and during a year and half of my extended speaking tour through the United States, I made 150 speeches on the subject. In these speeches I deliberately used the same words "as a result of the enforcement of this law a 'grave situation' will develop" which were used by Ambassador Hanihara. America was stirred, but that was what I intended, for as a private individual I could say anything I wanted.

Also I sometimes said:

"Up to the present there have been no incidents to disrupt the diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States. We have maintained amicable relationships both in trade and in the exchange of culture. Yet, by the single blow of this Immigration Law, a great chasm has been cleft in the friendly relationship between us. I venture to prophesy that a really grave situation would develope unless this law be revised by the United States. It means not only war between the two countries, but it will mean a split between the American people and the peoples of Asia. It will mean the ultimate severance of all relations between them.

Is Racial Problem

"Why? Because it is not that there is no economic reason for the enforcement of economics that causes this law. It is not to help Japan to solve her population problem; it is not, of course, a problem of culture neither is it a problem of law, but it is clearly a racial problem that drove the Americans to exclude the Japanese people. This being true, it can only have come about from the racial superiority complex of the Americans, and the words justice, humanity, liberty, and equality constantly on their lips are all lies when mouthed by them. Unless the United States revises this law, no American opinion on any Asiatic problem will be heeded by Japan." This is what I claimed in American ears 19 years ago.

On the day of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, I clearly realized that one of the fundamental causes for the present war was this very Immigration Law enforced 19 years ago. There is no race which has so strong a race consciousness as the Anglo-American peoples. With their inordinate racial superiority complex they are a menace to the whole world. This can be clearly demonstrated by the fact that within their countries, the British and the Americans invariably oppress all races other than their own. In the United States, the persecution of negroes is a conspicuous example. The Americans constantly perpetrate the most brutal and inhuman acts against the defenseless negroes in spite of the fact that the negroes have contributed much to the prosperity of the United States.

The Japanese people in California, too, were subjected to a treatment not so very different from that meted out to the negroes. Yet who, I wonder, is responsible for the prosperity enjoyed by California today? It is none other than the Japanese farmers who have given their life's blood for the development of that State. It was the Japanese who transformed the Imperial Valley in Southern California from desert waste to fertile farmlands by irrigating this section. Yet the Americans denied the Japanese the right to own the land, there as elsewhere giving them only a three-year leasing right. Then when the Japanese farmers had transformed the arid land into a prosperous farm in the three years their lease ran the Americans came along and took it away from them. Furthermore, in the public schools, Japanese children no matter how high their scholastic attainments were never accorded top place in their respective classes even when they were unmistakably the best pupils. Even college graduates were seldom employed in the positions they deserved. The Americans would not allow intermarriage with the Japanese. Thus it can be seen that the Americans in California oppressed the Japanese by every means in their power.

Continually violating the principles of decent conduct and fair play by such inhuman acts at home, the Americans loudly mouthed "justice," and "humanity" abroad and opposing and attacking Japan's pacific policies in China at every step. It was the accumulation of such affronts against Japan that led to the outbreak of the present war.

There is one curious exception to the usual Anglo-American policy of oppressing other races. This exception is to be found in New Zealand. New Zealand is the original home of the Maoris a Polynesian race, the original inhabitants of New Zealand and its owners until England took it from them. These are the only non White people who are treated as relative equals by the British. These Maoris, in spite of their Polynesian origin are not discriminated against by the British people in New Zealand either politically or socially. They intermarry with the British people, and occupy high government offices. The reason for this unusual treatment is that the maori people were good fighters. The British people could never conquer these natives no matter how hard they tried, this brings us to a realization of the true state of the Anglo-American outlook, stripped of the high sounding phrases with which they seek to disguise it; namely that of recognizing, and respecting nothing but armed might. Although peace, religion, culture, and virtue are constantly on their lips, in actual fact all they really respect and worship is might.

For this reason the only way to correct the injustice of the Anti-Asiatic Immigration Law is to gain complete victory in the present Greater East Asia War. Only when we have won the war will the Anglo-Americans outgrow their racial superiority complex. It was their egoistic self-aggrandizement that caused the enslavement of other peoples and prevented racial equality and freedom in the world. A new world history will begin when their superiority complex is finally crushed beneath the weight of righteousness.

PRIZE-WINNING WAR BOND

Eager Spectators Crowd Hypothec Bank and Watch Monthly Drawing of Lucky Numbers, Each With Hope of Winning ¥10,000

By KAY OHARA

I gazed in wonder at the dignity of the proceedings, as seven Government officials in straight-backed chairs sat with eyes intent on the scene before them. The July 1 drawing of premiums against Government War Bonds was taking place at the Hypothec Bank, and all available space was gradually taken up by eager spectators.

This represents a part of the Government's activities for attaining the goal of ¥27,000,000,000 of the National Savings Campaign. To make the act of saving still more attractive and interesting to young and old alike, Patriotic and Savings Bonds have been issued from time to time, against which premiums are given to holders of lucky numbers.

To jot down such numbers, various office boys perched on stools the length of the long stone counter, while behind them dignified gentlemen rubbed elbows with barelegged workers, as they twisted this way and that to get a glimpse of the proceedings.

Bulging canvas bags, all securely tied and numbered, lay neatly arrayed on the tiled floor. A khaki-clad attendant deftly opened one, while another hurried over with several black metal boxes. Together they poured the contents of the bag into the boxes, and carried them to the first of the three glass cages. The discs glinted and glittered, as they poured down merrily through a wire-mesh funnel into the cage.

Cage Begins to Revolve

The cage began to revolve under the manipulation of two operators. The second cage began to be filled, while preparations were started for the filling of the third cage.

With a final "swish" the first cage came to a stop. A small flat board, metal-tipped, was inserted into a narrow slit in a corner of the cage, while the crowd looked on intently. After making sure that the niche in the board had been filled, the clerk drew it slowly out, depositing one disc—the first winning number—on a felt-lined tray held in readiness.

Amid, the utter silence of the crowd the tray was taken to the counter. The stentorian voice of the announcer broke the spell, as he slowly read out each figure in the number. Papers rustled, as the crowd turned to the memoranda in their hands. An elderly woman, clutching several dog-earned bonds, gingerly ran through them, only to look up with a disappointed frown.

Faster and faster traveled the pencils of the seated boys as the three cages continued to be filled and refilled with countless shiny discs, while the writing-brush in the hand of the clerk at the wall glided over the huge sheet of paper.

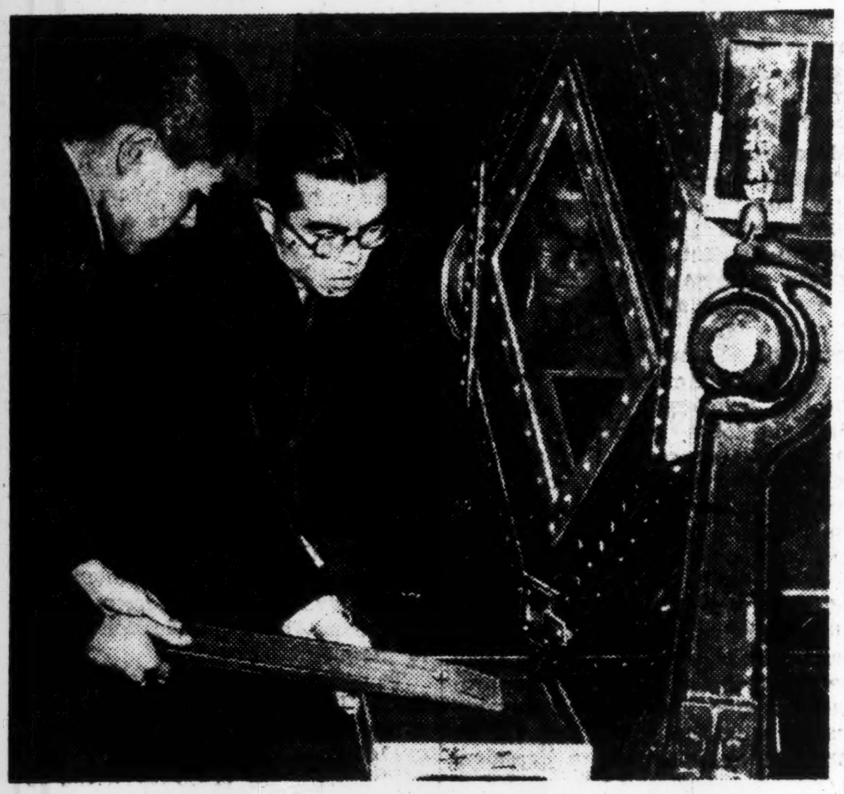
Last Disc Picked Up

Finally the last disc was picked up from the tray, and the last winning number read from it.

With their hope of winning the coveted first prize of ¥10,000 shattered for the time, the crowd began to disperse. "Who knows, you may be one of the lucky ones next month," one man jovially remarked to his friend as they went out.

"Some of those canvas bags contain as many as 100,000 discs, depending on the Bond issues," an official explained as he watched attendants carrying the once-again bulging bags out of the room.

"We have had a fair showing of people here today, which is very encouraging," he concluded, as the last of the crowd disappeared through the door.



Seen above is a part of the proceedings that can be witnessed at the monthly drawing of premiums against Government War Bonds at the Hypothec Bank of Japan. The glass cage which contains a large number of metal discs, each representing one bond, has come to a stop after being revolved and out of the corner one disc is taken out, the first-winning number. Look up your bonds, may be yours is the lucky number.

English Oratory Planned

The Four-College English Speaking League of Yokohama is holding an English oratorical contest at 1 p.m. today at the Yokohama Memorial Hall. The affair is being sponsored by the Nippon Times.

Liquor Sale Restricted

LISBON.—The sale of hard drinks is prohibited in Los Angeles and Hollywood during the period between midnight and 10 a.m. in all establishments, according to a New York message.

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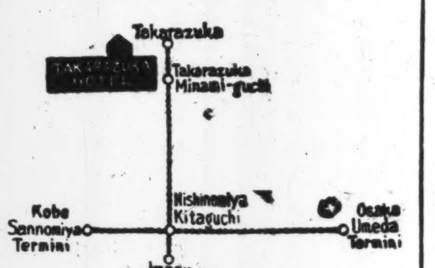

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EUROPE STAND FIRM AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS

Men From All Countries Express Anti-Communist Attitude at Brussels Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

BRUSSELS, June 30.—The constructive forces of Europe were expressed and seen in Belgium in a manner as never before at a mass meeting held at the Sports Palace in Brussels where Flemish and Walloon volunteers as well as representatives of the Russian formations of General Andrei Andreivitch Vlassov had assembled to manifest their common anti-communist attitude.

Speeches were made by men from western and central as well as Eastern Europe, among them being Woysicchovsky, chief of the Russian bureau in Belgium, van de Wile, chief of the German-Flemish working community, Professor Grote of Rostov University and others.

The opening speech was delivered by Woysicchovsky who, expressing his admiration for Fuehrer Hitler, declared that the German leader had had courage to put an end to the unbearable situation brought about by the constant Bolshevist threat. The organization of the anti-Bolshevist formations under the command of General Vlassov proved that a new movement was about to be created.

Europe Reconstruction Started

Speaking next, van de Wile stated that the times of particularism in Europe had gone, and the new task, namely the socialist reconstruction of Europe had started. The German-Flemish working community leader was in complete agreement with the Rexist leader de Gralle in the desire to lead the Belgian nation to a glorious future.

Professor Grote then described the sufferings of the Russian intellectuals under the Soviet regime, stressing the greatly growing Jewish influence on Soviet intellectual life. He pointed out that there hardly existed any modern Soviet-Russian literature, science or art.

Captain Rolov, a member of Vlassov's formations, stated that the destruction of the Red yoke was the aim of the formations of General Vlassov. Enormous courage had been necessary, he stated, to fight one's way away from the Soviet positions to Vlassov's formations and to take part in the battle of annihilation against Bolshevism.

Tragic Fate of Youth

The last speaker was the Rexist leader, Lieutenant Leon de Grelle. He dwelt on the tragic fate of European youth who, thanks to the plutocrats, had met on the battlefields as comrades and brothers in arms. Europe was today fighting against those forces which attempted to separate the nations of Europe for ever. This war would finally save Europe. Sharply condemning the Anglo-Saxon terror raids on the German civilian population, de Gralle expressed his feelings of love and admiration for the German people who were giving a proud example of their heroic self-sacrificing spirit. De Gralle concluded his speech by expressing his firm belief in Hitler and in Germany's final victory.

The meeting came to an end with the performance of Russian songs by the famous Cossack Choir and the playing of the German national anthem. The German war flag, the Swastika flag, the former Russian flags and the Flemish and Walloon flags decorated the meeting hall, in the middle of which stood a bust of the Reichsfuehrer.

HONGKONG TO PROPAGATE TEACHING OF JAPANESE

Language School to Admit 50 Applicants for 4-Month Course From August

Domei

HONGKONG, July 1.—For the purpose of training Japanese language instructors to be appointed to various private schools and Japanese language training institutes in Hongkong, applications are now being received by the Government-General for admission to the Japanese Language Teachers' Training Course to be offered from August 1.

Only 50 persons will be admitted to the course, which will extend from August 1 to the latter part of December. No tuition will be charged. The subjects will include reading and spoken Japanese, Japanese affairs and Japanese songs.

The people of Hongkong have taken a great interest in the study of the Japanese language and already some 5,000 persons have graduated from various Japanese language training institutes.

U.S. Imports Negro Help

LISBON.—That serious incidents occurred aboard a ship carrying 4,000 Negroes from Jamaica as farmhands to northern and eastern states was revealed by the Director of the War Food Department in Washington, according to a Philadelphia message.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1943

The End of the International Settlement

I

Shanghai as a base for the foreign imperialistic penetration of China is no more. Instead, Shanghai is about to be reborn as a true central metropolis of China, both in name and in reality. It is a change which marks the beginning of a new epoch in world history, a change which signifies the reversal of tide in the activities of mankind. An old world is gone, and a new world is being born.

The immediate occasion for this change was the signing at Nanking Wednesday of the Agreement and Terms of Understanding for the Enforcement of the Restoration of the Administrative Rights in the International Settlement of Shanghai. Under the terms of this instrument, entered into by Masayuki Tani, Ambassador of Japan at Nanking, and Dr. Chu Min-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China, the International Settlement at Shanghai is to be restored to China on August 1 of this year.

This move was not unexpected, for it was foreshadowed by Article IV of the Agreement between Japan and the Republic of China Concerning the Rendition of Concessions and the Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights which was concluded on January 9 of this year. But it does come, nevertheless, as an eloquent testimony to the sincerity and positive character of Japan's concern for China's welfare that the promised action was consummated so promptly. To be sure, for all practical purposes, the International Settlement as a base for the Western imperialistic penetration of China ceased to be effective with its occupation by Japan at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. But the latest move goes much further in that it positively restores the International Settlement to the control of the Chinese themselves.

II

The full significance of Japan's latest act can be realized only in relation to the historic background of Shanghai's International Settlement.

Established by the consolidation of the British and the American settlements soon after the Opium War of 1840-1842 gave Britain and her imitators a whip hand over prostrate China, the International Settlement at Shanghai developed into a veritable state within a state. It became almost a virtual sovereign nation in miniature on Chinese soil, administered by foreigners, subject to laws made by foreigners, and protected by foreign troops and warships. Although surrounded by the teeming life of China, it remained a world apart where the British and the Americans who dominated it could use it with impunity as a base for their exploitation of China. It served as a focal point of infection where, immune from all purgative measures, the virus of Anglo-American influence could be incubated to spread and poison the rest of China.

Now the passing of the International Settlement after almost a century means that the tide of Anglo-American pressure which had swept upon the Orient has at last ebbed and is in full retreat. It means that the historical phenomenon of Anglo-American imperialism has seen its day and is about to disappear. For the Shanghai International Settlement had not only an intrinsic importance, but it was also a symbol of a world system which throve on the exploitation of one part of the world by another. The disappearance of the symptom signifies the end of the disease. The passing of the International Settlement means the passing of that historic system of international exploitation forever.

III

Although the immediate occasion for this historic change is the agreement which was signed Wednesday between the representatives of Japan and China, the basic cause for this development naturally lies much deeper. This basic cause is to be found in the national ideals of Japan and China which are at last finding fulfilment through the happy cooperation which has recently become possible between them.

For many years China, victimized by the Anglo-American imperialists, had longed to rid herself of the yoke which they had fastened upon her. Well did her people realize that although they retained the legal fiction of independence, their country had been made into what was merely a quasi-colony of the exploiting Powers. The restoration of her national rights and her regeneration as a respected nation have long been the cherished ideal of the Chinese nation. Unfortunately, however, the exploiting Powers had too firm a grip upon China and too many of her people had been led astray by the corrupting influence of the exploiters.

At the same time Japan, which had at one time been threatened by the same danger as China but which had succeeded in making herself powerful enough to dispel that danger, had as her ideal the program of helping kindred Oriental nations to find the same salvation as she herself had found. But the machinations of the Anglo-Americans and the misapprehensions of the very people she sought to help hampered her efforts.

Now at last, however, the developments of the last few years have brought the ideals of Japan and the ideals of China into practical juxtaposition. Through the War of Greater East Asia, Japan and her allies are succeeding in driving out from all East Asia the alien intruders who have preyed too long on the peoples of this region. At the same time, save for the fugitive renegades of Chungking, the people of China have taken a new grip on their affairs through their revitalized National Government under President Wang Ching-wei and have come to realize what Japan's ideal means for China and the rest of East Asia. The result is that Japan and China have become able to work together for the construction of a New Order in which all the nations of East Asia will be able to attain their proper destinies free from the shackles of Anglo-American oppression. The passing of the International Settlement and the restoration of the rights of a free China are the fruits of this Sino-Japanese cooperation.

There can be no greater contrast than that which exists between this Sino-Japanese cooperation and the exploitation of China by the Anglo-American imperialists. Within a few short months after the consummation of the cooperation between the Japanese Government of China, there have come crowding thick and fast upon China the greatest wholesale restoration of her long lost rights that she could have ever imagined. In the return of the various concessions and the Peking Legation Quarter, in the restoration of enemy assets to China, in the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, and now in the restoration of the International Settlement, and with many more similar developments in the offing Japan has proved herself the greatest friend that the Chinese nation has ever had.

In contrast, the Anglo-American exploiters have been loud in their hypocritical pretensions of friendship for China, but it is significant that they have done nothing but forge the chains which had made China their virtual slave, chains which China is only now breaking with the help of Japan. Discomfited by Japan's generous action, the British and the Americans are now belatedly trying to make imitative gestures by promising concessions to Chungking, but these gestures remain mere unfulfilled promises and the supposed recipients are the Anglo-American puppets of Chungking ~~and~~ not the real Chinese nation. No one can be fooled by these Anglo-American maneuvers.

Consequently Japan and China are stepping forward hand in hand to rout the remnants of the common enemy and to construct a New Order which will bring co-prosperity to all East Asia. The passing of the Shanghai International Settlement is only one of the many signs that point to the end of an old and evil age and the dawn of a hopeful new day.

A Year Ago Today

July 2, 1942

The first-term model zone establishment movement in the sector southeast of Lake Tai has been started by the National Government of China in its effort to expand the model zone area of Soochow, Kiangsu Province. The new zone includes a triangular-shaped sector formed by the Soochow-Kashing line and Shanghai as well as its surrounding district where the model zone has already been established.

* * *

In a broadcast today over JOAK entitled "Anglo-American Maneuvers in China," Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, called Anglo-American assistance to Chungking inhuman and deceptive. In conclusion Mr. Hori declared that as a counter-measure, Japan should cooperate in the strengthening of the National Government and convert the occupied areas in China into a land of comfortable living and enjoyable occupation and thus demonstrate Japanese cooperation by means of fact.

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Detroit's Reign of Terror

On the night of June 20, while the million American soldiers abroad were idling away, a sudden order by Franklin D. Roosevelt sent a large contingent of the United States dough-boys to rush double-quick into the streets of Detroit to meet the gravest situation that the American army had even encountered outside the Pacific region since America's formal entry into the present war. The army was dealing with the infuriated vanguards of America's 15 million Negroes.

The race war between the black and white citizenry of Detroit had already claimed the lives of 23 Negroes and three whites. The streets were slimy with the blood of the 700 injured. The riot could very easily develop into a first-class race war. The white population of the United States had been fearing just such an eventuality for a long time. The cold terror had been creeping up the spines of the whites ever since the war's outbreak. The terror made the Governor of the State of Michigan shamelessly quail before the sudden upheaval. The same terror paralyzed both the city and the state police. The State militia was no better. The Governor could not possibly trust its officers and men, whose vaunted courage was completely knocked out by the prospect of a major race war. An appeal to the President of the United States to rush the regular army to the scene was the only resort.

Thus was written the first chapter of America's war within a war. And the American nation trembles at the grim prospect of its violent repercussions. The thoughts of the American people are overcast by the dark forebodings of worse things to come. Between the lines of the newspaper accounts of the 24-hour riot, the people of the United States are reading today the warning signs that hurtle forward—like a trick movie title of a fearsome omen—to spread over the full width and length of their imagination.

Henry Ford Deeply Involved

The City of Detroit, with its colored population of 150,000 has long been a hotbed of racial conflict. By an irony of fate, Henry Ford had early been assigned a major role in sowing the seeds of race troubles. Several years prior to America's entry into the First World War, the automobile magnate began to experiment with Negro labor in his plants. The beginning was inauspicious enough—with only a hundred colored workers placed in his employ. But the experiment was so successful in terms of his profit that he soon began to expand the percentage of Negroes in his factory personnel until the colored workers occupied 25 to 30 per cent of the total factory hands.

True to his calculating nature, Henry Ford was extremely careful to prepare the ground for perpetuating Negro employment. Playing up to the religious turn of the Negro mind, he succeeded in installing in all Negro churches a type of preachers who would accommodate his paternalism. On the surface, the scheme was a signal success. Through the religious organizations, he succeeded in enlisting the loyalty of Negroes which, in many cases, because tantamount to abject piety. While the Ford enterprise enjoyed unstinted prosperity, this scheme seemed to assure him a permanent source of profit and satisfaction.

And yet, like his other schemes of paternalism, his design was destined for a rude awakening to the changing reality. He suffered from the first shock when his automobile empire was helplessly engulfed by the CIO strike wave in the early summer of 1941. The great majority of his Negro employees were discovered to be fervently lined up on the side of the CIO organizers. Even the Negro preachers were found to be in rebellion against their former benefactor. Only two of them made any showing in coming to the succor of the automobile king.

There remained, however, a handful of Negroes who were implacable in their worship of Henry Ford. When the strikers laid a siege around the River Rouge Ford plants, these loyal Negroes, wielding improvised weapons with deadly effect, made repeated sallies against the army of strikers. The incident was publicized so widely and so vividly that the white labor throughout the country was infuriated as never before by the color line thus drawn in industrial dispute.

Rising Fury of Hatred

This, however, was not the first time the color line was sharply drawn in the industrial city of Detroit. The people still remember the Sweet Incident that excited the nation back in the middle of the 1920's. Dr. Henry O. Sweet, who was a prosperous Negro dentist, built a house in a white residential district of Detroit. The resentful white citizens began hurling rocks and pebbles against Dr. Sweet's new house, with the result that the angered Negro dentist retaliated with revolver shots. One of the bullets proved fatal to a white besieger. The famous liberal lawyer, Clarence Darrow, took up the case in the Negro's defense. The incident became a cause celebre with endless repercussions.

More recently, another incident embroiled race conflict in Detroit. Early last year, a large apartment building was set up as a Federal Housing Project in Detroit for the express purpose of accommodating the fast increasing Negro population of the city. The building was christened Sojourner's Truth in honor of the famous Negro woman who had, prior to the Civil War, attained national eminence by her leading role in conducting a large-scale underground escape of Negro slaves from the South to their northern havens. The city was suffering from dire shortage in housing on account of the sudden influx of war industrial workers. The white applicants to the Sojourner's Truth demanded exclusion of Negroes from the use of the new building. A protracted and heated controversy ensued with the result that an urgent appeal was made to President Roosevelt. Weighing the gravity of the case carefully, Roosevelt ruled in favor of the Negro applicants. And the Sojourner's Truth became a Negro apartment house. This again inflamed the resentment of the white city folks against what they considered a rank encroachment by Negroes.

The 'Double V'

All these and many more incidents piled on top of one another like the lapping waves of a rising tide. Behind them all was a lashing wind of furious proportions, which is a distinct feature of America's war within the war—the "Double V" movement.

When the United States formally entered the present war, the Negro leaders immediately formulated a line of their strategy for the extension of the political and economic rights of their black brothers. Naturally, under the circumstances, the Negroes pledged their full support to America's war efforts. They willingly joined the "V" fad—a slogan for an Anglo-American victory. But that was not all. They added another V to the slogan and made their battle cry into a "Double V"—meaning a victory abroad for the United States and a victory at home for the colored race. In arranging the double V, the Negro leaders openly gave preference to their own racial victory at home.

"We must fight for our rights now," the Negro leaders told their black brothers and sisters. "After the war, a wave of reaction may set in that will put us back half a century. Make no mistake, we Negroes know that the United Nations must win this war—but they must win on a truly democratic basis." Thus, the Negroes demanded equal rights with the whites as the supreme condition of their cooperation in the nation's war efforts.

This at once gave rise to a widespread furor among the white citizenry. Some white leaders accused the Negro leaders of taking undue advantage of the war. The Negroes countered the white accusation by boldly admitting the charge while claiming that the advantage was by no means "undue" but was their rightful due.

As a white American writer puts it, many Negroes, both soldiers and civilians, "confessed that they had smiled ironically as they listened to a broadcast that the Japanese, after the fall of Manila, had ordered all white men off the streets at 9 p.m. 'Sure was turning the table neat,' one Southern negro grinned. Many grumbled at Great Britain's treatment of India and said, 'England got just what she deserved from the natives in Burma and Malaya.' All of them trembled with rage at rumors of Negro soldiers being beaten and killed by white civilian cops and military police of the South."

The spread of the Double V movement had been arousing the white Americans ever since its inception. Japan's repeated triumphs and the Negroes' exhilaration over them struck terror in the hearts of many white Americans, whose guilty conscience arising from their maltreatment of the colored race in the past now, began to haunt them night and day.

In Detroit, the citizens' nerves must have been on edge more precariously than in other cities. This is where America's war industry was on the up grade most sharply. When the city's vast industrial facilities began to shift from civilian goods production to armament building, some white labor leaders promptly took advantage of the situation and began excluding and deferring the names of Negro workers from the seniority preference lists of skilled workers to be transferred to the more lucrative employment.

All these are matters of public record. There must have been countless other incidents to pour oil on the flame of racial hatred in that city. The outbreak on June 20 was only the initial explosion—the Serajevo of America's war within a war.

JAPAN'S WOMEN LAUNCH ON CAREER OF BUSINESS

Girls Make Significant Advance In Two Brief Decades

By SETSUO UENODA

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a large number of girls have obtained employment as factory operatives and desk workers. What is of special interest in this connection is the fact that there is a strong tendency for girls with high school education to seek employment.

According to the authorities of the Tokyo Vocational Bureau, the number of girl applicants for work has been increasing. There are a number of employment offices in the capital, but the Tokyo Vocational Bureau alone has an average of about 800 girl applicants a month, 70 per cent of whom are girls' high school graduates.

Millions of girls are working as factory operatives, telephone operators, sales ladies, typists and so forth. Women identified with various professional careers such as midwife, nurse, doctor, pharmacist, school teacher, writer, etc. are estimated at several hundred thousands. But the tendency for the rapid increase in the number of girl workers with high school education is a comparatively new development and highly significant, considering what their educational qualification means to them.

To daughters of middle class families in Japan today, high school education is an important matrimonial qualification. During the early part of the Meiji era (1868-1911), the social condition of the country was yet strongly charged with the feudal atmosphere, and it was thought that girls needed no education higher than the primary school course. When, therefore, the first girls' high school was established in Tokyo in 1882, the institution was regarded by the public as a sort of luxury for daughters of well-to-do families.

Merit Recognized

But in due course of time, the merit of high school education for girls became gradually recognized by the general public, and the number of girls' high schools began to increase by leaps and bounds to meet the spirit of the time. Japan now has about 1,000 girls' high schools with a total attendance of some 500,000, turning out about 100,000 graduates every year.

Until about 20 years ago, girls who completed their high school course, usually stayed at home, took lessons on tea ceremony, flower arrangement and kindred subjects in the realm of genteel culture and received training in the art of housekeeping from their mothers to prepare themselves for the coming marriage. In those days, girls with experience as office workers, sales girls and the like were shunned by parents who were looking for brides for their sons.

But with the spread of education, the younger generation of Japanese women in large cities were growing increasingly intelligent, cheerful and confident of themselves. The spirit of enterprise was in the air during and immediately after the first World War and the age was pregnant with possibilities. Girls began to realize what the future had in store for them. The time was ripe for them to cut loose from the centuries old feudal traditions to work out their destiny in the modern world.

They began to work in offices and stores. It is true that there were many women office workers, telephone operators, etc. in Japan long before this, but girls with high school education did not begin to work outside their homes in any large number until after the first World War.

Enter New Career

With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Japanese girls have shaken off the shackles of the past 20 years once and for all and entered into a new career to work out their destiny as new women of Japan.

High school education is an important matrimonial qualification for girls, but it has become so widespread that girls with common sense nowadays no longer believe it a special cultural accomplishment as did their predecessors of the mid-Meiji era. The world of girls with high school education has a tradition of 20 years in working beyond the home precincts side by side with men and their less fortunate sisters. During this period, be it ever short as a tradition, the girls with high school education have won the confidence of their parents for their ability to get on in the world of affairs.

In the light of this fact, there is nothing remarkable in the rapid increase in the number of girls with high school education who apply for work under the present exigency. What is remarkable is the change in the attitude of the Japanese parents toward their daughters and the marvelous development the latter have made socially during the brief two decades.

BENGAL CALLED HEART OF INDIA; LEADS FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Province Gave Birth to Many Pioneer Fighters for Freedom—Is Great Industrial Center

By HIDEAKI ASHIDA
(From the Koa)

Part I

In every way, Bengal has been the most vital part of India. Today, as the base of the first-line defense of India, Bengal assumes far greater importance. Britain is concentrating a huge force along the Burma-India border, including Assam, with Bengal as the center, for Indian defense.

Bengal was the strongest base for the British conquest of India. Calcutta, the capital of the province, was the seat of the central government for nearly two centuries until its removal to New Delhi in 1912.

British activity in Bengal began in the opening period of the 17th century. The initial object was to open trade firms there. In 1700 the East India Company took over, by purchase, Santhal, Govindpur and other villages from the Mogul Empire to convert the area into the city of Calcutta. At the same time, they built a fortress, now known as William Fort, to make the city a military base also.

Clive's Activities

In June, 1756, Siraj-ud-Daula, the sovereign of Bengal province, demanded the removal of the fort which the British had built for defense against the Mahrattas. Turned down, he mobilized a force 50,000 strong and, driving away all the British from Francis Drake down, made a thrust into Calcutta. Hearing the news, Robert Clive rushed to the scene and, after a series of combats, succeeded in recapturing the city in January, 1757. Five months later, Clive completely defeated the Daula army at Plassey, north of Calcutta, and laid the foundation of the British Empire in India.

When Warren Hastings was appointed governor of Bengal in 1772, he dispensed with the Mogul governor, a nominal existence up to then, and turned Bengal, Bihar and Orissa into British territories in name and in fact. Under the India Service Regulations promulgated at home, Hastings was made the first Viceroy. He and his successors assiduously reached out their hideous tentacles to all India from their base in Calcutta.

Taking advantage of the Mutiny of 1857, Britain overthrew the Mogul Empire. In August of the following year the East India Company was dissolved and India was placed under direct subjection to the King of England.

Hatred in Bengal

As the first victims of British aggression, the people of Bengal naturally had an early political awakening and a burning hatred of Britain. Bengal has often been the center of anti-British struggles. The disturbance early in the present century was the fiercest and became the forerunner of the racial movement in India.

The disturbance arose when, in 1903, Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy, decided on the division of Bengal in two. By this decision, the eastern half of Bengal was to be annexed to Assam and the two merged into a new province, while the western half was to be amalgamated with Bihar and Orissa and three consolidated into a new province. The idea was to divide the strength of the Bengal populace and so facilitate rule.

At once a violent nation-wide opposition was unleashed, joined immediately by the Indian National Congress. An unending succession of boycotts, haltar and terroristic incidents coerced Britain into the withdrawal of this decision in 1912.

Cowered by the vehement hostility of the Bengal populace, the British transferred the capital to New Delhi. The incident added fuel to the fire of anti-British feeling which was spreading in all India, and it is no exaggeration to say that the racial movement of today took definite shape then and there.

Birthplace of Fighters

Bengal is the birthplace of a number of pioneer thinkers and fighters for freedom, past and contemporary. First of all, there are the three great prophets—Rammonhan Roy (1772-1833), the founder of Brahma samaj; his successor, Devendra Nath Tagore (1818-1905), who brought the religion to consummation; and Chandra Sen (1838-1884), the founder of another sect of Brahmanism. There are also Ramakrishna (1833-1886) and his disciple, Vivekananda (1863-1902). Vivekananda's ideology has been inherited by Ravindra Nath Tagore and Arvind Gosh, with its influence extending to Gandhi. Arvind Gosh was in the van of the anti-British struggle over the Bengal division incident. Among the active fighters for the political movement are Chandra Mukherji who founded the Anglo-India Society in Calcutta in 1851, and Banerji who organized the India Society in 1876. Subhas Chandra Bose, an independence fighter, and Rash Behari Bose, another fighter for freedom and a long-time refugee in Japan, are also sons of Bengal.

The present territory of Bengal borders on Assam and Burma in the east, on Nepal, Bahar and Orissa in the west, on Sikkim and Bhutan in the north. In the south, it faces Bengal Bay. Its area is 83,000 square miles and its population 51,000,000, the density being 616 per square mile, the largest in India.

Mohammedanism is the dominant religion in Bengal, professed by 27,800,000 or 54 per cent of the populace. Next is Hinduism with a following of 22,200,000, over 43 per cent of the population. Christianity and Buddhism are professed by 1,000,000.

Ninety-two per cent of the population speaks Bengali and 3.7 per cent Hindustani.

Climate in Bengal

Bengal gives the impression of being in the tropical zone. Actually, it is in the temperate zone, although the climate is tropical. A heat of 110° F. in summer in Calcutta is not unusual. Under the influence of monsoon, it rains almost daily between early June and October, so much so that the rainfall during this period amounts to 90 per cent of the year's total, which averages 60 inches. November to May is the dry season with a spell of fine weather. December, January and February are the refreshing season when there is a bracing cool. March, April and May are the hottest season, with a rigorous heat prevailing everywhere except a few of the mountainous regions.

The bulk of Bengal is a delta lying along the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. As part of the Hindustan plain, it is a rich granary. There are hilly belts in the northern and eastern parts.

A word about Bengal's transportation facilities. The parts of Calcutta and Chittagong are the principal centers of communication with the outside world. The Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers, their innumerable tributaries, canals and railways are the principal facilities of domestic transportation. The rivers are utilized to a large extent, while the canals are in a highly developed state. The total length of the canals open to navigation within the province is 2,300 kilometers. The railway mileage is also the highest in India.

Agriculture Major Industry

Bengal's major industry is agriculture, four-fifths of the populace being engaged in farming and stockbreeding. Among its principal agricultural products is rice. The annual yield is 10,000,000 tons, slightly under 40 per cent of the total output in India. Adding to this the production in the neighboring provinces of Orissa, Bihar and Assam, the figure comes up to 15,000,000 tons or more, which is over half the total output of about 26,000,000 tons in India per year. Of course, rice is the staple food in Bengal.

The annual production of tea is about 100,000,000 pounds, about 25 per cent of the total output in India. It is grown chiefly in the northern mountainous regions like Darjeeling. Along with Assam which turns out 240,000,000 tons, Bengal is the principal source of tea supply in India.

Jute is also another important product. The annual output is 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 bales of 400 pounds each. This is over 80 per cent of the total production in the country. The producing centers are the basins along the Ganges and Brahmaputra.

In addition, there are barley (annual production 30,000 tons), wheat (45,000 tons), sugar-canes (483,000 tons), raw cotton (23,000 bales of 400 pounds each), rape-seed and mustard (combined production 153,000 tons), sesame (46,000 tons) and flax (27,000 tons). The production figures are those for 1937-1938.

As for cattle, there are 25,000,000 heads of cattle, 1,100,000 heads of buffaloes, 5,400,000 heads of goats and 610,000 heads of sheep. The hinterland is inhabited by wild animals, such as elephants, tigers, leopards, bears and wolves.

There is also extensive freshwater fishing, with over 600,000 people engaged in it.

Bengal contains about 10,000 square miles of forests. Managed on scientific lines by the Bureau of Forestry since 1854, the forestry industry is a highly lucrative one.

(To Be Concluded)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

In the name of God,
May he protect us,
May he support us:
May we go forward together,
True comrades:

May our search after truth find its
fruit:
May we never hold in our hearts
Ill-will the one for the other:

In the name of God,
Peace.
O thou,
The Ineffable God:

From untruth lead me to truth,
From darkness lead me to light,
From death unto life everlasting.